REGISTERED No. L—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,326.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Single Copy..... 4 *As.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 3 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 12 *As.*

But, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 *As.* per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

***

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 *As.*

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Gabbatt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Negapatam	28
,, Carwar	18	,, Pondicherry	29
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	30
,, Cannanore	20		Nov.
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Masulipatam	1
,, Calicut	21	,, Coconada	2
,, Beypore	21	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Cochin	22	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Alleppey	23	,, Calcutta	8
,, Tuticorin	24	Ports	
,, Colombo	25	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penti-kan, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Com-panies' Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, QUADUR, MUSCAT, UNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. E. Holcroft, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSREH	3
,, Veraval	21	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Gundevee	21	,, Fao	4
,, Jask	23	,, Bushire	5
,, Under Abbas	24	,, Linga	12
,, Lingah	24	,, Jask	12
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	14
,, Fao	30	,, Kurrachee	20
,, Mahomerah	30	Arrives BOMBAY	22
Arrives Busreh	31		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. E. Holcroft, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Wm. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 18th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawul, Porebunder Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Evans, as above on TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at—

Honore,	Dewghur,
Baria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingurla,
Zeitapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Veriatcopy,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO S AIL ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 10th November. This Steamer has superior accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 6th October.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	50	34	14	
Malta	52	34	14	
Messina	52	34	14	
Naples	52	34	14	
Leghorn	52	34	14-10	
Marseilles	55	35	16	

Including wine.

Children under 8 years, half of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th August 1875. No. 9, Hamam Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.	
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2427	400	18th	Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th	Southampton.
				Nov.	
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st	Suez, &c.
INDUS	W. H. Andrews	3478	500	8th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

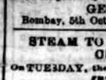
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 5th October, 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 11th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons.	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
EUROPA			2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	29th Nov.
UTO IA			2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA			2220	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MEDONIA			2273	493	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptions by good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500 Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300 ,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1875

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless SANCTIONED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. City of Baltimore.

Bombay, 11th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a large quantity of printed coloured piece-goods, &c.

An Invoice of handsome hanging and hand kerosine Lamps, suitable for Dew les and Illumination during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

AT 1 P.M.

2 new English-built Buggies, made on a new principle, with a separate seat for the driver.

1 Buffalo with Calf, gives about 10 seers milk.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a collection of valuable books comprising Gems of Modern French Art, Book of the Shamrock, Wonders of Italian Art, Works of Sir Walter Scott, Photos of Paris and Rome, Venice and the Poets, Milton's Paradise Lost illustrated, by G. Dore, Allan by do., Shakespeare's Leys and Sonnets (group from Rom's Bower, Stratford on Avon), Photos of Egypt and Palestine, Manners and customs of ye Englishes, Elize Cook's Poems, Edgar Poe's Poems, Pictures of English Landscapes, Heroines of Shakespear, illustrated by Gustave Dore, Moore's Poems, Mrs. Hemans's Poems, Manual of gardening, Indian Gardening, Shakespear's works Complete, Celebrities of London and Paris, Cornhill Magazines, vols 16 to 24, Dore's Work from 66 to 74, Priest and Lecture in the 19th century, Nicholeis Encyclopedia of Architectures, and various other books.

The books are now on view.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 2nd Nove mber, at 6-30 P.M. at the residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to R. Barnes, Esquire, too same consists of valuable ferns, caladiums, tropolies, roses, mangy nacks, Jakes, grass, stephanitis Australian firs, gardenias jasminoides, brangi-invillers ma-antas, nigonias, hayas, poirreas, petrea, volubilis cactus, hollocaas, geraniums, pots gooseanas, passions, flowers, branmontia, grandiflora, gardes pumps, garden tools, water tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNEIT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, Suit No. 98 of 1871, Dadabhoy Somanjee Muccadam, Plaintiff, vs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, Defendant.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1875, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Henry Gamble, Esq. with the consent of all parties interested therein, in pursuance of the direction contained in the order made in this Suit on the 3rd day of August, 1875, the following valuable landed property viz:—

All the estate and interest of the above named Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, and also of Peroorshaw Hormusjee Pustagia, a Lunatic, Hormusjee Heerjeebhoy Pustagia, Manockbai daughter of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Pestagia, and wife of Rustomjee Byramjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, shops and buildings standing thereon, situate in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing by measurement 264 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the collector of Assessment No. 21 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2264, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on the west by Barah Bazar Street, on the north by property of Cowerjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and on the south by property of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

An Invoice of superior gilt Bohemian glass American Kerosene Lamps.

A quantity of Buck composition for the prevention and removal of Incrustation in Boilers.

A quantity of Backwood House-hold Furniture, Hanging Argand Lamps, &c. &c.

3 bales of Grey Dhooties.
2 cases White Jaconet and prints.
3 ,, Dr. Townsend's American Sarsaperilla.
10 ,, superior sherry wine.
12 casks quarts pale ale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 5 P.M., on account and risk of whom it may concern, in Godown Nos 6 and 17 Canada Bunder.

N & B 2550 bags of Rangoon 5 part Mill Rice, landed ex S.S. Dahlia.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1875.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

ter this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 23rd October, 1875, at 3 P.M., for the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificates, and the Auditor's Report on the Audited Accounts.
2. To elect Trustees, Auditors, and Consulting Actuary.
3. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th October 1875.

MESSRS. GLOVER & Co., CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. AUCKLAND CAMPBELL GEDDES, and PRIDDEY CLARK, and ROBERT STUART PATTERSON, being a majority of the Partners of the said Firm of GLOVER & Co. did in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Co-partnership existing between them and THOMAS CRAIGIE GLOVER, the only other Partner in the said Firm, execute on the 26th day of August last a notice to the said Thomas Craigie Glover removing him from the said Firm at and from the expiration of Six Months from the service of such notice whose notice was received by the said Thomas Craigie Glover at Aden, on or about the 23rd September 1875. And further that the said Thomas Craigie Glover is not entitled to participate in any Contracts which the said Firm of Glover & Co. may enter into after the giving of such notice as aforesaid. And further that the said Thomas Craigie Glover will not after the expiration of such notice as aforesaid be entitled to interfere with the said Firm in the management of its Contracts.—Dated the 13th day of October 1875.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors for Messrs. Auckland Campbell Geddes, Tom Priddey Clark and Robert Stuart Patterson.

NOTICE.—MICHIE FORBES GRAY, Esquire, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustee Executors and Administrators' Power Act 1866" NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of MICHIE FORBES GRAY, late of Gordon Villa, Balmoreon Road, Brixton, in the county of Surrey, in England, Esquire, deceased, who died at Gordon Villa aforesaid on the 24th February 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the Will annexed) were GRANTED to the 5th and sealed in the 6th October 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay, Esquires, the former a Partner and the latter an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 18th November 1875, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their CLAIMS up on or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrators will have over the whole of the ASSET of the said deceased to HELEN GRAY, Widow, one of the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, AND FURTHER that the said Administrators will not after the 18th November 1875 be liable for the said Assets or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claim or claims they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 14th day of October 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys-at-Law, Bombay.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,00 ,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among Policies in Existence at 15th November 1875, and all who assure on or before that date will rank for a year's Bonus on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch & Queensberry, K.G.

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH, and 5, GEORGE STREET.

THE FORTY—NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 29th of April 1875, when the following results were communicated:—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1874 (2,507 Proposals)	£1,322,935 18 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1874 (1,871 Policies)	£1,088,665 18 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1874	£35,891 17 1
Claims by Death during the year 1874, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£336,644 7 11
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years	£5,720,234 19 10
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1874 (of which £966,103: 12s. is Re-assured with other Offices)	£17,779,362 2 6

REVENUE, £733,111:19:9 per Annum.

ASSETS, £4,821,005:17:10.

A full Report of the proceedings at the Meeting, and all further information may be obtained by application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company at home or abroad.

SPENCER C. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

C. B. Lynch, Esq., Craigie, Lynch, & Owen.
J. A. Bayce, Esq., Messrs. Wallace & Co.
C.E. Bean, Esq., the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Surgeon-Major J. T. D. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.C.S.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co, LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES FOR SALE—A well-matched pair of Bay Arab HORSES 4 & 5 years old and sound, for sale. Apply "OMEGA," care of the Paper.

THE GLEE SOCIETY—A PRACTICE takes place at the Town Hall THIS DAY at 5.30 P.M. sharp. The punctual attendance of all Members is requested.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON, with Pole and Shafts, suitable for a pair of Gallowavs price Rs. 400. For particulars apply to "A. B.," care of this Office.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Dickree Gully.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

*** "VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles, Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

TENTS of stout materials and good workmanship supplied and SADDLES HARNESS BOOTS, and SHOES, with leather work of every kind, neatly executed by

MESSRS. FOY BROTHERS,
69, Cantonments, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!—Superior Tents of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, with Carpets and Checks, FOR SALE and on HIRE, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
No. 4, Old Imambara, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,
1ADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH DAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELL, Rs. 14 to 28
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER CUP, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of SILVER FORK and KNIFE Rs. 50 to 80.
PLATED BOWL and SPOON in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 to 65.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER SALT SPOONS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER SAUCE STANDS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAFONT BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 6 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness; one of them broken to side saddle.

"Rufus" and "Red deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and fast trotters, both are excellent saddle horses.

A Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a good charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILLIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at PAREL, opposite to the Lalbaug, (the premises intended for the present Gaekwar of Barod during the intended visit of His Royal Highness) lately fitted up and made suitable for a Raj h, with neatly laid out Garden and a spacious accommodation for Troops and Horses. The Bungalow is elegantly furnished and painted in Oil throughout. It may be inspected at any time after the 10th day of October, instant. Apply at the premises.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following First-Class WINES from T. H. BERT'S VINEYARD:—

HERMITAGE (Red)..... } Rs. 16 per dozen Quarts.
CHASSELAS (White)... }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.	
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 per doz.
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 36 ,,
BEER.	
IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do.	,, 3-0 ,, pints.
STILL HOCKS,	
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.	
Steinwein	Rs. 22 per dozen qts
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Fine Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 9-8-0.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 12-0.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 15-0.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH OCT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, the sales again being on a fair scale—15,000 bales of which 4,000 were Surats. Prices as quoted show an advance of 1/16 per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee, and 1/2d in Good Fair Ginned Broach but are otherwise unchanged. This morning's market opened strong, probable sales 22,000 bales, actual imports, 2,000

The demand is evidently entirely from the trade, the quantities reported for speculation from day to day being comparatively small, and we are not likely, therefore, to see any rapid advance in prices, unless less favourable accounts come from America than we are now receiving.

In New York yesterday Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 13½ cents. per lb. Exchange on London was unaltered, but Gold had declined from 116⅛ to 116. The receipts of Cotton at the ports show the following comparisons with previous years :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Tuesday's Receipts.....	22,000	21,000	14,000	22,000
Four days' "	72,000	62,000	38,000	50,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.....	360,000	315,000	231,000	371,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Markets is still said to have a hardening tendency, but values are unaltered in every way. Coffee in London is dull and drooping at a partial decline of 1s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are the same as on the previous day.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾. French Rentes at 104¾. Bar Silver 56¾d per oz.

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England of £166,000 was advised yesterday, and it now seems probable that an advance will be made in the Bank rate to-morrow. On this side people generally seem to look for a rise of one per cent., and calculating on this

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm at 1/32d. per rupee higher. There is still however next to nothing doing, and but for the Home advices the abundance of money seeking employment would probably lead to a decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 29-32d.	Per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 10⅞ to 9-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 10 5-16d.	"

IN GOVERNMENT no business has transpired and rates are nominally unchanged.

The SHARE market has been a trifle steadier to-day. Bank of Bombay's continue most in favour, and have advanced ½ per cent. Spinning Shares are firm and in some instances Rs. 5 per share higher. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON is firm with an upward tendency. Very little has been done on the Green, but through European agents a comparatively fair extent of business has been put through up country at about former prices.

FREIGHTS are very dull. In the morning engagements were made at £1-17-6 by steamer, later on the Atalanta having been fixed for Liverpool at 35s. depressed the market. By sail the speculators are making but slow progress with the Selene at £1-17-6 to £1 18-9 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show a decided improvement today. A fair business has been done both from first and second hands and for the leading makes of Grey goods an advance of a half anna per piece has been generally established.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
200,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93½
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,390
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	690
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,165
20,000	250	all	12½ do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
60,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	105
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,100
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
1,750	1,000	2 000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	650
5,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 7-8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	358
—	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
—	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	418	100 5 16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,200
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
500	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,425
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	965
2 400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	700
5,000	2,000	all	80p.c	Dharumsey Spinning ..	910
1,500	1,250	all	100p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	865
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	945
700	1,000	all	80p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	920
750	1,000	all	65p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	975
...	800	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madhowjee Spinning	1,000
...	500	500	...	Madras U. Spinning.....	650
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockjee Petit's.....	1,030
1,000	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,110
4,000	225	all	66p.c	Oriental.....	625
1,250	250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,000	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning ..	950
800	1,000	200	125p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share..	235

*For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Abbar Cotton Press Co..	1,475
200	1,000	1,100	120 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	1,000	11,000	435 p.a.	Do Press Co.....	9,900 xd
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
158	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)..	475
1,000	1,000	all	40 ps	Bohra Press Co.....	225
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
600	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825 xd
100	100	all	...	Coomsda Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
500	800	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	200
1,000	1,000	...	...	East India Press Co.....	1,150
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.....	2,050
500	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	385
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.....	385
2,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	425
2,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	370
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,300
120	.	1,800	250 ps	Prince of W. Press....	650
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.....	540
300	1,000	720	45 ps	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	825

*Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	3,05
1,000	50	all	44 pct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	625
600	500	200	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	142xd
2,250	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld.	25
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	23
1,800	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.....	380
...	250	all	40 ps	Vizgas Patent Slip	37

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.			
...	...	95	119½	...	Bank of China *	1
...	...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 9th October 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,956	0	0
Merchandize	32,488	0	0
Telegraph	330	0	0
Total Rs.....	68,484	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1874.

Open 438½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,800	0	0
Merchandize	34,475	0	0
Impressment	341	0	0
Total Rs.....	66,616	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	1,868	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Blenheim (+)	Bovey	Cochin.

The Steamer Atalanta, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
8	Naturalist.....	Thomas.....	Liverpool, June 9.
	Rajah.....	Halliday	Gloucester, June 19.
	Lallah Rookh	Gillatt	Madras, Sept 30.
	Victory	Jones	Cardiff, June 28.
	Old Kensington	Shute-wood..	Melbourne, July 23.
	Chanticleer	Sheik Ali	Jedda, Aug 15.
	Nathe Sh-ik Allum..	Nacoda	Bombay, Aug 28.
	Komet (+)	Agricultural Elephantine.....	Inglis ..... Moulmein, Sept 5.
	Ann	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug 27
9	City of Oxford (s) ...	Gordon	Liverpool, Sept 3.
	Silas Curtis	Oughton	Cocoanada, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
8	M hutta (s)	.....	.....
	Mathilda (s)	.....	.....
9	Africa (s)	.....	.....
	Kate Kellock	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
9	Lombardy (s)	.....	Sydney.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 2 bags bottle corks, Byramjee Nusserwanjee ; 27 cases sherry, Wm. Watson and Co ; 3 casks earthenware, Bharmul Bhima.

Cerdic s, 2 casks earthenware, Bharmul Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Cella, s, 1 case hardware, Rogers and Co.

Nizam, s, 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Hindostan, s, 5 hamper champagne and 1 quarter cask cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Zambesi, s, 620 boxes bar soap, Angus Son and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 17 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.

Bellona s, 8 bales hides, Osamun Hussan ; 50 chests ganja, Rowchund Manuckchund ; 52 bales wool, H Vussanjee and V Dewchund ; 20 bales wool and 65 bales cotton, Nursee Khutow ; 260 cwts horns, Natha Easa ; 75 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass & Co.

City of Baltimore s, 4,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clara, 1/4 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella ; 170 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey.

Zambesi s, 17 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s, 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi, s, 80 bags castor seed, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 29 bales twist, and 100 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 4 cases cambay stone, Veerchund Castoorchund ; 49 bales cotton, E T Talalee ; 40 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Ellias ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co ; 130 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 52 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—14TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight)

For Judgment.

302-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee M Petit v Runchordass Ghella and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner and Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

574-74—Fletcher and Smith—Davidass Mooldhurdass v Coverjee Sorabjee Nasir—A. Framjee.

452-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—The China M Insurance Co in Liquidation v The Bomoay Native Insurance Co—Lynch and Tobin.

9-75—L Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorng and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—Shapoorjee and Thanadan—M M Munshi.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nowdani Beteji Maharaj v Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee —Mooljee and Bomonjee.—

271-75—K Morojee—Ganoba Narayen v Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne

432-75—Mr J C Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and another v Purmanundass Narrondas and another—Janardhun and Ghanbhoy.

5-75—A Framjee—Dadameya Noormahomed v Coolbeebee—Khunderow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY).

Motion.

473-75—Jefferson and Payne—Ramjee Sittiba v Nurzoo Dhurmjee—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE GREEN).

SHORT CAUSE

547-75—In person—Bhaijee Govindjee v William Arthur Hurst.

LONG CAUSES.

945-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bain and others v Rahmoobhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad s and W Co Ld v Arundjee Visram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.—Part heard.

269-75—K Morojee—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Buchoobai—A Framjee.

528-75—A Framjee—Buchoobai v Dossabhoy Hormusjee—K Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY).

SHORT CAUSES

536-75—Jefferson and Payne—Goolam Nubbee and others v Hasson Ambrojee Currimbhoy—Mr Pollock.

LONG CAUSE.

335-75—Fletcher and Smith—Charles Todd v The New Great Spinning and W Co—Jefferson and Payne.

193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert C Antrobus v Allarakhia Shewjee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund v Villa Bhima and others—Mr Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Lamb, Insp Vet Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 12.

Dixon, Lieut Col, Madras 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Bond, Colonel, Bombay R A, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 12.

Barclay, Lieut-Col, Bombay 66 h Regt, to join, to Belgaum.

OCTOBER 13.

Moxon, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

Rendle, Lieut, Bengal 65th Regt, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Gov r Gen l in Council is pleased to permit Mr R Abercrombie to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 10th ult mo.

The usual subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough is granted to Capt H S Jarrett, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lt A C Talbot, R I S C, to officiate as Secy, to the Board of Examiners during the absence on furlough of Capt H S Jarrett, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Gov r Gen l in Council is pleased to order that the Notification of this Dept, No 31 J, dated 12th March 1875, publishing certain Rules under Act XI of 1870 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1870), shall not apply to Native territory under the direct administration of the British Govt, in which the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) is in force.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Read again Resolution of this Department, No. 2905, dated 12th July 1875.

Observations—The Govr Genl in Council observes that in paragraphs 19 and 13 of the above quoted Resolution it was stated that after Sir Douglas Forsyth had despatched with the Burmese Govt the Agreement on the subject of Western Karenneе, an inf rmal but friendly communication was made to him from the Chinese Foreign Minister indicating disinclination on the part of the Court of Ava to assent to an escort of British troops accompanying a fresh Mission to China. H E in Council entertained a confident expectation that the Burmese Govt would so receive such further c mmunications on the subject as might be addressed to them that the friendship between the two States would be maintained.

H E in Council has now received intimation from the Resident at Mandalay that the Govt of the King of Burmah has consented that a Mission should be sent to China, it shall be accompanied by an escort of British troops sufficient for the purpose of protecting it from attack or insult.

Order—(Overall, that the following extract from a letter addressed by H E the Kin Woon Mengye, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court of Ava, to the British Resident at Mandalay, be published in the "Gazette of India" for general information :—

"In regard to that portion of the letter which states that until the result of the investigation is known H E the Viceroy is unable to say whether or not he will send a fresh expedition, but that he desires his thanks may be communicated to His Majesty for having offered to Capt Strover to send the Mission back to China if arrangements can be made, and directthat the Burmese Govt may be informed that should a Mission be sent to China, it will be necessary that a sufficient escort of British troops be sent with it to protect it from attack and insult,—and also with reference to the letter dated 14th June 1875 fr m the Envoy, in which it is stated that the Chinese Govt have issued fresh passp rts for a new Mission from Burmah to China, or vice versa, if the Viceroy sees fit to send one,—I have the honour to say that should such another Mission be sent to the Chinese territory, it may be accompanied by an esco t of British troops sufficient for the purposes stated [in the letter] and I request that, in accordance with the existing friendship [between the two Governments], you will inform me of the strength of the escort previous to the despatch of the Mission.

His Excellency the Viceroy and G vernor General is pleased to confer upon Lt Lachlan Lakspat Rai, of Peshawur, the title of "Rai," as a personal distinction.

Lt-Col J W W Osborne, C B, reverted to his substantive appointment of Political Agent, 1st class, at Bhopal, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd Sept 1875, on which date Col A R E Hutchinson resumed the duties of Resident 2nd class, and Political Agent, Gwalior.

The services of Mr H C Barstow, Offg Political Agent at Bhopal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of N W Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Lt-Col Osborne.

Lt N C Martelli, Offg Political Asst, 3rd class, and Offg Asst to the Agent to the Gover Genl, Rajpootana, to officiate as Mag of Aboo and Asst to Genl Supt of operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Capt Bayley.

To the Notificati n No 1251 G, dated 25th June 1875, replacing the services of Lt E L Elliot, of the B S C, late Offg Political Asst of the 3rd Class, at the disposal of the Military Dept, add the words "with effect from 2nd Dec 1875."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

In continuation of G G O No 935, dated 12th Sept 1875, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the Military Dept, 1875 :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Edmund David Russell Rose, S C, Ordinary pension £456-5, Capitalized value of annuity £4,360, date of retirement 18th Sept 1875, to be paid in India.

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) James Price Clarkson, Infantry, Ordinary pension £456-5 Annuity £594-17, date of retirement 1st Oct 1875, to be paid in England.

The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Capt N F Parker, General List Infantry, in G G O No 964 of 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt F Turner, 73rd Foot to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, vice C pt A M Arthur, whose term of staff service will expire on he 2nd Nov 1875.

Lt-Col Howard Codrington Bowker, of the Madras S C, is promoted to the ank of Col by Brevet from the 13th June 1875, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, vacancy, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lt Leonard W Christopher, of the Bl S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, for two years under the Regulations of 1868 (rule IX, Note I), with effect from the 24th Sept 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per "Khedive."

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Capt Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, of the Bl S C, 3rd Squadr n Officer, 9th Bengal Cavy, for six months under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Capt Herschell, of the Royal Engrs, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, date of arrival Bombay 15th Aug 1875, (date of departure on furlough 21st Aug 1873)

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) J Dawson, of the Bl S C, G G O No 224 of 1875, 15th April 1875, from Bombay

Capt W Stoney, of the G al List Infantry, G G O No 481 of 1875, 10th May 1875, from Bombay.

The services of Lt E D H Daly, 15th Hussars, a candidate for the Bl S C, are place at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlou h on medical certificate :—

Sub-Conductor R Willy, attached to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, for two years under paragraph 7 of the Regulations of 1868.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Lt R R N Sturt, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Lt C G Mackenzie, transferred to the 4th Punjab Cavy.

6th Punjab Infantry—Lt H B Usmston, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, 2nd 58th Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation ; but to continue with the 2nd Sikh Infantry to complete his period of pr bation, or until further orders.

Mr G P Sanderson, Chann l Supdt in the Mysore Irrigation Dept, a d employed in Kheddah operations : Mysore, is appointed to offic ate as Supdt of the Dacca Kheddahs, with effect from the 11th Sept 1875, during the absence on furlough to England of Mr R D Nethall, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Offi er of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, date 16th May 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col Thom s Pierce, Bengal S C, 6th Oct 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1868, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Alexander Graham Owen, Capt Robert Adam Wauchope, and Capt Hugh Arthur Lowis, 4th Oct 1875.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt, from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jany 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lt John Prescoe Watts, 2nd Oct 1875.

Lt (Bt Capt) Montague Jocelyn King-Harman, 3rd Oct 1875.

H E the Govr Gen l in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cavalry—Capt J G D Walker, Adjt, to officiate as second in command, during the absence on furlough of Maj G B Farington, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bl S C, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Robert Feild Jameson, of the 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 5th Punjab Frontier Force, 31st July 1874.

Lt Robert Gordon Handcock, of the 38th Foot, Offg 1st Wing Subn, 38th (The Agra) Regt of N I, 7th Oct 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Hyne, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State leave for six months on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted to him in P W Dept Notification No 429 of 4th July 1874.

Ordnance Artificer H Roderick, Overseer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to Military duty.

Lt M Martin, s s, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The undermentioned Apprentices are promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st March 1875:—

Mr A E Addie, Mr H T Gwyther, Mr H G F Smith and Mr V B Patterson, British Burmah, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Railway; Mr S Jarman, Hyderabad; Mr R L Campbell, and Mr F J McLaughlin, Mysore ; Babu Sheo Dayal, B A and Babu Mull, B A, Establishment under Director of State Railways ; and Babu Ram Dayal, B A, Punjab Irrigation Branch.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN OCTOBER

NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

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MAP OF BOMBAY.

MAP OF INDIA.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

POPULATION.

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DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.

STREET DIRECTORY.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

DR. C. F. KHORY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

MILES.—Your letter is too personal. The squabble about the Cowley Fathers is nearly worn out ; they had better be left to their own devices. You should not go to St. Peter's, Mazagon, and then you could not write,—"From my part the sermon only elicited smiles and worldly thoughts." Go to your own place of worship, the "P. and O. Hall," and forget about such people as Cowley Fathers. Remember the Prince of Wales is coming, and we shall all go right then.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LeGEYT—October 12th, at the Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, the wife of Willoughby LeGeyt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PIPER—CORREYA—October 6th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Revd. D. Macpherson, Frederic Southwell Piper, to Sarah Theresa, only child of the late Capt J. Correya.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOLTON—October 6th, at No. 86, Circular Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the wife of A. J. Bolton, of a daughter.

HOGAN—October 5th, at Chakrata, the wife of Sergeant E. Hogan, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BONNAUD.—October 5th at No 7, Ballygunge, Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, Ann Elizabeth, the beloved wife of William Bonnaud, aged 67 years and 14 days.

BLEASBY—October 3rd, at Bareilly, Alicia Bernard, the youngest daughter of Conductor G B Bleasby, in charge of Bareilly Ordnance Department.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1875.

THE official announcements now made by the Government of India through the *Pioneer* are much more useful to the public than those which appear in the *Gazette of India*, because, in return, we suppose, for the privilege of getting early information, the Allahabad paper is always expected to insinuate a defence of some little design which the Head of the Department who supplies the information does not venture to lay openly before the public. Thus, in the paragraph which we quoted yesterday about the Western Rajpootana Railway, we are first told that "orders will be at once issued for the "location of this line for a distance of 150 miles "upwards from Ahmedabad to Erinpoora, and "that the work of construction itself will "be commenced without further delay ;" and then the official journalist goes on to hint that the Railway Department, in the interest of course of the people of India, intends to waste some more time in reconsidering the advantages of an alternative route for the rest of the line to Ajmere "across the "eastern slopes of the Aravullee range." This, of course, is the old excuse for perpetually inventing fresh obstacles to delay the completion of one of the most important Railways in India. The State Railway Department has had a Staff at work on the survey between Ajmere and Ahmedabad during the last three years ; and Mr. Molesworth has also had the advantage of being able to make use of the excellent surveys previously made by the Staff of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. If, then, the Government of India is still unable to make up its mind as to the location of more than half the length of a line of 300 miles, we do it no injustice in supposing that further postponements can only be ascribed to the disinclination of high officials on the other side of India to let Bombay come into competition with Calcutta for the traffic of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. From the latest Railway Report of Mr. Juland Danvers we learn that, whilst the numerous representations on the expediency of proceeding with the northern line from Ahmedabad have been treated with studied neglect, a new line of 146 miles from Ajmere to Neemuch has actually been sanctioned. Out of the head-quarters of the State Railway Department there cannot be many persons who would have thought of putting a line to Neemuch before a line from Erinpoora to Ahmedabad ; and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that Bombay has not had fair play in the matter. Of course, we know it is a scandalous thing to suggest that great officials may be swayed occasionally by prejudice ; but what other reasonable explanation can be given of the eight years' delay in sanctioning the construction of a line which during that period has been incessantly recommended by both the Government of Bombay and the mercantile community ? Colonel Kennedy put the argument in favour of the line very pithily last year in these words :— "His Excellency is of opinion that it is very "greatly to be regretted that the line from "Ahmedabad to Agra was not projected "throughout on the standard gauge 5' 6". It "is one of the main arterial lines of India, and "forms a side of the great triangle whose angles "are at Bombay, Allahabad, and Agra. It is "difficult to over-rate the importance to "Bombay of connecting Ahmedabad with Agra "by rail, as at present the trade of the place is "very greatly hampered by the high G. I. P. "tariff—a tariff which is forced on that Com"pany by the difficulties of their line as re"gards curves, gradients and ghat inclines, "and consequent high cost of haulage." Yet, in spite of this remonstrance, we shall no doubt see the narrow gauge continued right down to Ahmedabad, and the construction of the Erinpoora to Ajmere section of the line put off till the year after next, so that it will in all probability be the year 1780 before Bombay is placed in direct communication by means of a broken-backed railway with Agra and Delhi.

THE last mail brought a report of an English Bishop's sermon on the subject of the Prince of Wales's visit to this country. Now sermons of Bishops are much more listened to and reported than they used to be, so there can be no objection to our sermonizing a little on the same topic. If the effect of the Prince's visit is to be confined to the acquirement by Indian grandees of a certain amount of articles of *virtu* manufactured by Jenner and Knewstub, or Thornhill, or Streeter, and procured at the expense to their new owners of several lacs of rupees wrung from wretched ryots, to the enrichment of hotel-keepers in the Presidency towns, and to the profit of the Indian Railways, it may fairly be said that H. R. H.'s visit has been fruitless to India. But we are convinced that such will not be the case. The Prince is a typical Englishman, and as such is a representative of a very good specimen of the genus humanum. His good-nature is proverbial, and is equalled only by that of the Princess, who is just now doubtless mourning the temporary loss of her husband. Now good-nature is a quality by no means foreign to our Aryan brethren's nature, and the very sight of the Prince's face will be sufficient to prove his inexhaustible kindliness to those brought in contact with him. He will have to go through a good deal which must, especially on repetition, bore him ineffably, but we venture to predict that no one, except perhaps that exalted person H. R. H.'s valet, will ever be made acquainted with his inmost feelings on the subject. Perhaps it is on this very point that the average Englishman fails most in his intercourse with the natives of this country. To the latter silence is very golden. What position can be more trying, for instance, than that of a political officer planted between two of the great men of his Durbar on some occasion of festivity or duty? The three have hardly a topic in common. The formal inquiries as to health, and the equally formal answers, being over, what more can be said? All three are equally bored. Yet, while two of them carefully conceal their feelings, the Englishman inevitably reveals, by face or gesture, his natural sufferings; and, if possible, the Englishwoman shows her hand on these occasions more than her mate. It is a hard lesson to learn, but it is, we feel convinced, worth learning, and, if the Prince of Wales teaches it, he will have done something towards removing an awkwardness which stands in our way considerably in this country.

A second lesson which may be combined with the first is sincerity. English society of the best sort, we do not mean that described in "Guy Livingstone," or by G. W. M. Reynolds, recognizing perhaps that honesty is the best policy, is giving up one by one all conventionalities that border on the insincere. Apart from any consideration of religious scruple as to 'white lies' and such like formulæ, it is unmistakably true that there is a feeling, yearly and daily growing stronger, against anything like humbug. Pharisaism has long ago gone to the wall ; its portraiture is too stale even for melodrama, and with it are fast going some of the absurdities which made the Englishman so ridiculous on the Continent of Europe. But, it will be said, it is to France and 'French polish' that we owe some of the most common—yet in the thoughtful mind, most degrading—littlenesses of society. We do not mean that aping of one's betters or that pretence of riches and refinement to which Thackeray loved to satirize. It is now the fashion in England to pretend poverty, not affluence, and, under this pretence of poverty, well-to-do people are

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, 13TH OCT.

The Viceroy leaves here on Friday morning, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Baring, the Hon. Miss Foulkes, Captain Jackson, the Hon. Mr. Baring, and the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. The Viceregal party will sleep at Dhurrumpore on Friday, and at Umballa on Saturday night, leaving Umballa on Sunday evening, by special train, for Moradabad *en route* for Kumaon.

The Viceroy's Private Secretary leaves to-morrow in advance. The Hon. E. C. Bayley is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 21st instant, and he will resume his duties as a member of the Viceroy's Council.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Hope presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, together with an amended Bill. The principle of the Bill is unchanged, but it is now proposed to admit the Civil Courts to considerable jurisdiction with respect to claims based on express laws or formal State documents. The Viceroy and Mr. Hobhouse supported the measure. Subsequently Mr. Hope proposed the re-publication of the Bill, with the report of the Select Committee, which was agreed to.

The Bill for the Improvement of Law Reports and the Punjab Courts Appeal Bill were both passed.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for consolidating and amending the law relating to native passenger ships and coasting steamers.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the laws in force in the Central Provinces.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse also introduced a Bill providing for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee for report

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

LONDON, 13TH OCT.

The Admiralty has issued a Minute which disagrees with the opinion expressed by the Court-Martial on the late collision between the Iron Duke and Vanguard that the loss of the latter ship was attributable to the high rate of speed kept up by the Squadron, and considers that the catastrophe was mainly due to the reduction of speed on the part of the Vanguard, and the Iron Duke improperly sheering out of line. Lieutenant Evans is dismissed his ship and Captain Hickley, of the Iron Duke, has been exonerated from blame. The findings of the Court on other points are approved.

THE RACE FOR THE CESAREWITCH.

The following is the result of the Race for the Cesarewitch :—

Duke of Parma	1
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AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 12TH OCT.

The Republican candidate has been elected Governor of Ohio, thus signally defeating the Democratic inflationists. The result is considered important as indicating the future financial policy of Government.

LONDON, 12TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dholleras 4 13-16
The Manchester Market shows a hardening tendency.
7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 9d. 7¼d.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 0s. 11¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 93⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104½
Bar Silver 56⅝
The sum of £166,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.
Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Utopia.

As at present arranged, the Nizam, with Sir Salar Jung, Shumsh-ool-Oomrah, the Resident, Captain Trevor, Dr. Wyndowe and other guests leave Hyderabad on 2nd November by a special train which is to contain twelve first class carriages. They sleep one night at Goolburga and Poona. The G. I. P. R. have arranged to take down any people, horses, and carriages, &c., provided with passes from the Nizam's Government for a single fare for double journey, the bill to be paid afterwards by the Nizam's Government. Dr. Wyndowe paid a professional visit to the Nizam the other day.

A RAILWAY Ball, the anniversary of opening the State line, was given on the 8th instant at Secunderabad and was a marked success.

THREE special trains will leave Saharanpur for Bombay on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant, with horses for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and H. E. the Viceroy.

THE cost of the conference of Forest officers at Simla is said by the *Delhi Gazette* to be likely to amount to about Rs. 30,000. The public may well ask, *cui bono* ?

MAJOR MAYNE, Cantonment Magistrate, was to arrive at Secunderabad on Tuesday last. Colonel Mardall's (Judge Advocate General) departure is postponed *sine die*.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA, with truly Oriental munificence, has allotted a sum of twenty lakhs for the expenses of receiving the Prince of Wales at Gwalior. The amount to be spent by the Maharaja of Mysore is one lakh and five thousand rupees.

THE *Indian Mirror* announces that the Government of India will take over the management of the East India Railway Company on the 1st of January 1879, and that in consequence the company have stopped the construction of new works.

UNDER the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that in future all vessels belonging to the Indian Government shall be designated "Indian Government Steamer" or "Ship," the prefix "Her Majesty's" being discontinued.

IT is stated that Mr. T. H. Thornton, D. C. L., Secretary to the Punjab Government, will officiate as Foreign Secretary during the absence on furlough of Mr. Aitchison. In the event of this appointment being made, Mr. Lepel Griffin will probably return to the Secretariat in Mr. Thornton's place.

A POST OFFICE is to be attached to the Prince of Wales's camp during His Royal Highness's stay in India; and Mr. T. Higgins, the Postmaster of Simla, will be deputed to take charge of it. Covers intended for delivery in the camp should be directed to the "Prince of Wales's camp," no post-town being added to the address. If a post-town be added, the cover will be sent accordingly.

THE *Englishman* notices that the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Indian Statesman* of Thursday last, both contain a complaint against the Post Office of the loss of a packet by the English mail containing the papers of the latest dates. Strange to say, adds the *Englishman*, our packet of the latest papers is also missing; and a Bombay bag has, we understand, been brought on to Calcutta.

IT is currently reported amongst the Lepchas, the *Darjeeling News* mentions, that a sort of corps of observation, composed of Thibetan troops, has been massed on the Thibet side of the Chola Pass. Whether this camp has been formed for the purpose of making sure that the Lieutenant Governor does not cross the frontier, or simply to do him honor and afford him an opportunity of estimating the efficiency of the Thibet troops, is a moot point amongst the aborigines.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadoor," as a personal distinction :—Mahomed Nujeeboollah, Mahomed Kareemoollah, Mahomed Rahumtoollah, Mahomed Ibadoollah, Mahomed Fuzloollah, Mahomed Karamutoollah; these gentlemen are the sons of His Highness the Prince of Arcot. Mahomed Nizamoodden, Ahmed Mohieddeen, Abdool Wassy, Nasir Ali, Koodrut Asseen, Nujmooddeen Hossein, Gholam Ghouse; these gentlemen are the sons-in-law of His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

IT is announced that the break on the S. P. and D Railway at Humberwail bridge is now repaired, and that trains now run through to Bess. Passengers are now booked through to any station with the usual charge of Rs. 10 for the Dak service between Amritsar and Bess. By the 15th instant the line will again be open for through communication, and the traffic authorities have, commenced carting goods from Beas to Amritsar which, while the break existed between Beas and Kartarpur, they were, from the destruction of the bridges on the Grand Trunk Road, unable to do.

AN ex-Queen's officer has been lately dismissed from a staff appointment in the Nizam's reformed troops. Copies of the proceedings of the court of enquiry having been submitted by him to the General commanding Secunderabad and his staff, the latter have expressed an opinion that he was—if not positively unjustly treated—at least used with undue severity. Intemperance—one of the charges—entirely fell through, though the Military Secretary—Major Proudfoot—wrote confidentially (!!) to the Commander that the officer in question had been intoxicated at 10 A. M.—for the same day, the said officer was present at a court of enquiry, none of the members of which noticed anything of the kind.

AMONG the competition-wallahs coming to the North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, the *Pioneer* tells us, there are some gentlemen well-known about Powis Square. Mr. Wilson, whose name is second on the list, took the first place at the open competition. Colonel Phayre, of Baroda notoriety, has a son coming out. Mr. Finlay, another selected candidate, will be able to say a good deal about the physique of the Indian Civil Service. He was foremost as an athlete at the Edinburgh High School, and played for Scotland in the international football match. Mr. W. A. Macleane will strengthen the literary element in the Indian Civil Service. His father was once editor of the *Calcutta Review*, and his own writing is well known in the *Pall Mall* and the *Academy*.

REFERRING to the reports in our paper of the doings of the Thakore of Palitana, the *Englishman* writes as follows :—"A state of great excitement prevails among the Jain community of Calcutta in connection with the desecration of their shrine by the Thakore of Palitana, an account of which we extracted some days ago from the *Bombay Gazette*. The proceedings of the Thakore appear to have been of the most highhanded description, and to involve an outrage on religious feelings of a kind which is fortunately rare under British Government. Taking its rise in civil differences, his hostility appears to have been intensified by the religious animosity which, as a Vaishnaba Hindoo, he bears the Jains. Not only, as the *Bombay Gazette* stated, has he ousted the Shrawuks from shrines which they hold under sanad from the Emperor Akbar, broken open their cells and vaults, and defaced the ancient religious inscriptions on the wall, substituting his own name, but, it is said, he has caused his followers to defile the water used by the worshippers, forbidden the pilgrims the use of the water of the sacred tanks on the Settrunja Hill, and done various other sacrilegious acts. The excitement which prevails among the Jains here is, we understand, shared by the community all over India; and, considering their wealth, their numbers, and their well known religious fervour, the matter seems sufficiently serious to demand the serious attention of the Supreme Government."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 7th October 1875, that in Madras there has been good and general rain: prospects are favourable. In Sind the river continues unusually high. Elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency no rain has fallen, except slight showers in Tanna and Dharwar; more rain is required in the Southern Mahratta Country; elsewhere prospects are very good. In the Central Provinces and Berar the monsoon is drawing to a close: *rabi* operations continue. In Bengal the rain, though general, has been scanty in most districts: more is said to be urgently required in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions: the prospects of the late rice crop continue to be generally good; the transplantation of seedlings is almost finished. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the rains appear to have come to an end; light showers are reported only from Benares, Sitapur, Allahabad, Banda and Jhansi; prospects are good. In the Punjab no rain has fallen at Delhi, Umballa or Mooltan; elsewhere the weather is still unsettled: the crops promise well. In Rajpootana sufficient rain has fallen in the Southern States, heavy rain in the Harowtee tract, and little or none in the north; prospects are generally favourable. In Central India rain has fallen in some quantity in Bhopal, little elsewhere; the excessive rains have damaged the crops in Bundelkhund, Bhopal and Malwa. In Mysore light falls have improved agricultural prospects. More rain is wanted in Upper Assam. Reports from Burma continue favourable; in the Rangoon district floods have done some damage.

THE *Pioneer* furnishes the following items of news from Cabul :—The Ameer of Cabul and his Prime Minister, Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, have been for some time engaged on two important and somewhat critical experiments. The first is an attempt to discover whether the revenue books of the various Governors and other high officials can stand the test of a rigid scrutiny, and whether those persons whose accounts do not show a clear sheet can be induced or compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten wealth. The *Daftar* of the late Revenue and Finance Minister at Cabul, as well as that of other dignitaries like Khudai Nazar, ex-Governor of Ghuznee, has undergone a searching examination, which the Sadr-i-Azam has enforced with as little reverence as would be accorded here to the scrutiny of a putwaree's papers. For Khudai Nazar of Ghuznee there was no escape; and he is said to be chewing the bitter cud of wrath and sullenness among his friends the Hazaras of the Paropamisan mountains. The situation is uneasy, and there are storm-clouds in the air. The second experiment is nothing more nor less than the adoption of the German system of passing the whole effective male population through the ranks of the army. All men between the ages of 15 and 40 in Cabul and its neighbourhood are called upon to "volunteer." The *mohulladars*, or chief men of the wards, are responsible for seeing that the call is not disobeyed. The "volunteers" are armed from the Ameer's arsenals and drilled for two hours per diem. But in truth there appears to be very little "volunteering" in the arrangement. However this may be, the measure is being pressed with great resolution on one side and resisted with equal obstinacy on the other. The Afghans are not as docile as the Prussians, and the *mohulladars* simply decline to produce their men. Sirdar Ayoob Khan is still at Meshed, where his principal occupation appears to be addressing remonstrances to the Shah regarding the inadequacy of the sum assigned for his support. Ameer Shere Ali Khan was recently sounded by the Persian Commander-in-Chief at Meshed as to the possibility of Ayoob's return to Cabul; but the Ameer was inexorable. "His flight," he said, "was not good in the beginning; now there is no use in his return."

BOMBAY.

DRUNKENNESS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Manuel Fernand, a Portuguese, and Samroo Rattoo were each sent to jail for seven days, with hard labour, they being old offenders.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 9th Oct was 58 feet 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 6 tenths.

THEFT.—Shaik Adam bin Shaik Currim was brought up at the Fort Police Court, and having been charged, at the instance of Mr. F. King, with having stolen a brass syringe belonging to him, was found guilty before Mr. Nana Morojee, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Sucearam Vittoo was yesterday held over on bail in the sum of Rs. 50, to appear before Mr. Nana Morojee on the 20th inst., to answer a charge of having assaulted a woman named Casee, who is at present in hospital suffering from the injuries inflicted by the defendant.

ASSAULT BY A SWEEPER.—A sweeper named Chada Dhuneeram was yesterday held over on remand, until the 20th instant, to answer the charge of having assaulted Ingroo Bhola, who is at present in hospital suffering from the wounds inflicted by the defendant. The case will come on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police.

TORTURE.—A Goanese named Antone Fernandez was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having tortured an animal. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the evidence adduced satisfied his Worship that the charge was more or less well founded. The prisoner being poor and unemployed, he dismissed him with a caution.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A EUROPEAN.—An information was laid at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, by Jewa Raghoo, a vendor of firewood, charging a European named Rendon, a fitter by trade, and two Parsees, with having obtained delivery of eight candies of firewood from him, under false pretences The complainant said that on the 7th instant the defendants went to him and agreed to buy fire wood, which was accordingly brought to their house and deposited there in the complainant's presence. Subsequently the complainant failed to obtain his money from the accused who had promised to pay on delivery. His Worship ordered warrants to be issued for the arrest of the accused.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Essoo Govind was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, firstly with having committed an injury compounded by force against the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at Parell, by driving his master's ghaery against the gate of the level crossing at that station; and, secondly, with driving his buggy across the rails while an engine was approaching. The man who was in charge of the gate deposed that the prisoner on coming up to the gate and finding it closed, refused to stop his horse. Another servant who was on the car having thrown the gate open the prisoner drove rapidly across, although warned that an engine was approaching. The prisoner having been found guilty on both charges, was fined Rs. 20, with the option of 2 months' hard labour.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs paid a return visit to Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee and Dustoor Hoshungjee at Dustoor Hall on Wednesday evening. The hon'ble gentleman also visited Balawunt Gungadhar Shastree, Esq., at this residence, previous to Mr. Balawunt's departure to the Court at Baroda.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 13.

DEATH OF MR. FROST.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Frost, manager of the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Balkrishna. Mr. Frost had been for some time in very weak health, and lately he tried a change to Bombay which only increased the illness from which he was suffering. He gradually sank until on Sunday last he breathed his last. His funeral took place on Monday morning, and was well attended notwithstanding the heavy rain. Mr. Frost was a pensioned Apothecary and an old and respected resident in Poona—*Id.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident happened on Friday last to a soldier of the 2-15th Regiment. He had gone to meet some friends returning from Poorundhur Sanatarium, and while they were walking along, his comrades heard the report of a gun and saw their companion fall to the ground. It is thought that the gun had fallen from the poor man's hand and had gone off in the fall, for he was in excellent spirits a short time before. The contents of the gun penetrated the poor man's abdomen, and when he was brought into camp, he was dead. He had been brought part of the way in a common country cart, and before Dr. Slaughter reached him with the carriage and pair from Poona, his case was quite hopeless. An inquiry has been made into the circumstances of his death and a verdict of accidental death has been returned. Soldiers ought to be very careful how they carry loaded arms about with them as so many accidents have occurred lately from carelessness and fearless hardihood.—*Id.*

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WE are informed that the Bombay Government still persevers in the intention to make the Fort George Barracks into a permanent hospital for the accommodation of Europeans, notwithstanding the opinion of the medical authorities that neither the buildings nor the site are suitable for the purpose.

It is very remarkable how Government ignores the opinion of its medical advisers in this instance, and how readily the advice of the medical men was taken when they condemned the Coopergaze site for the new hospital on very frivolous grounds. This is not, however, inconsistent with the conduct of a Government which states that it has not money wherewith to build a hospital for its poor suffering European subjects, but can find many lakhs of rupees for the formation of a road to Mahableshwar for the private convenience of His Excellency the Governor and the Heads of Departments.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, at the Municipal offices, there were present :—Captain G. F. Henry, Chairman; Dr. Bianey, Dr. Cook, Dr. Hewlett, Colonel Hancock, and G. A. Barnett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esquires. The Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Accountant were also present.

The minutes of the meetings held on the 6th and 8th inst. were confirmed. The consideration of the Budget estimates was then proceeded with.

The estimate for the payment of interest and sinking fund on the several municipal loans and the Vehar Water Works debt was passed at Rs. 7,27,648.

The estimate for pensions was passed at Rs. 5,121.

The estimate for the contribution to Primary Education was passed at Rs. 10,000.

GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

On the vote for the proposed contribution to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital,—namely, Rs. 36,000,

A warm discussion arose owing to a statement made to the effect that the Gocouldas Hospital so far from standing in need of funds had effected a saving of Rs. 5,794 during the past year.

Dr. Bianey claimed this sum for the Corporation, and thought that the balanced account of the hospital funds should be before the meeting when discussing this item.

Dr. Hewlett wished it to be understood that any saving which had been effected arose from the fact that during the first few months the hospital was open, the number of patients was not filled up. At the present time there were 113 patients in the hospital, and as there was only room for 112, one had to be placed on the verandah in a protected place.

Dr. Cook thought it would be very unfortunate if they were to cripple the usefulness of the hospital for the sake of a few rupees.

Dr. Hewlett considered that the daily average of attendance during the past year of indoor patients was 95. During the ensuing year it would be higher.

Mr. Burnett proposed, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded, that the contribution to the Tejpal Hospital, for 1876, be passed at Rs. 30,000.

It was moved, as an amendment, by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the grant for the hospital be inserted at Rs. 36,000.

The amendment was carried by a majority of votes, and the grant was passed at Rs. 36,000.

The grant for discretional contingencies was passed at Rs. 5,000.

The grant for the Auditors' allowance was passed at Rs. 4,000.

The grant for rent of the Municipal offices was passed at Rs. 33,900.

The total expenditure sanctioned was Rs. 29,84,081.

The estimates of income were next proceeded with and passed as follows :—

TAXATION PROPER.

House Rate at 5 per cent. (including Rs. 60,000 contributed by Government and Rs. 30,000 by the Port Trust)	...Rs. 5,53,230
Lighting Rate at 2 per cent. (including Rs. 20,000 contributed by Government and Rs. 10,000 by the Port Trust)	2,15,670

A short discussion ensued in reference to this rate and that immediately preceding it, during which Dr. Bianey said that they were literally swamped with petitions for lighting.

Dr. Cook said that he could not see why the rates should be reduced because the house rents were reduced. If he was paying a higher rent for his house three or four years ago than now, he was better able to pay an increased, much more the same taxation, which was then imposed. The expenses which taxes were meant to provide for by no means altered themselves to suit the fluctuations of rent, they were just as high and as pressing now as they were years ago, although the rents have fallen very considerably. He also thought it a pity that the present budget should be passed without any provision being made for the improvement of the city. Some time ago Mr. Pedder called attention to many needed improvements, none of which had been effected, and some of which at least might have been provided for in the present budget.

Police Rate at 2 per cent. (including Rs. 20,000 contributed by Government and Rs. 10,000 by the Port Trust)	...Rs. 2,17,640
Wheel Tax (same rates as for the current year).	2,41,850
Liquor Licenses	1,60,000
Public Land Conveyance Licenses	2,.46
Tobacco Duty and Licenses ...	1,49,000

TOWN DUTIES.

Grain of all sorts per candy, 4 annas.	
Metals except gold, silver, iron and steel) one per cent. on Tariff value.	
Sugar (including molasses, jagree, and goor,) one and a half per cent. on Tariff value.	
Ghee, per Bombay measure, 3 annas.	
Timber, excluding railway sleepers, two and a half per cent. on market value.	
Insurance Companies' Tax...	14,000
Contribution from Municipal servants towards Pension Fund, &c. This item, although not one of Taxation Proper, is entered here with reference to the prefatory remarks in the printed estimates presented by the Commissioner	7,000
Arrears of Occupiers' rates payable by the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies...	50,000
	Rs. 21,78,466

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Halalcore cess, 3 per cent. (or not exceeding Rs 7 per measure) for a private person in respect of his own residence.)	...Re. 1,94,420
Water rate on assessment 3¾ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on the second, and 1¼ on the third, and every succeeding Rs 100 or 12 annas per 1,000 gallons when delivered through metres	2,88,840
	Rs 4,83,270

RETURNS FROM PROPERTY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Market Receipts		Rs. 2,05,000
Miscellaneous fines.....		8,000
do.	Receipts	18,100
do.	Fees	51,524
do.	Sundry things ...	4,000
Public Gardens		3,500
Tramways Rent.....		10,017
Total		Rs. 3,00,141

It was understood that whenever the Tramway Company apply to the Commissioner for permission to extend the Tramways, the Commissioner will consult the Council with a view to a higher rental and better terms being secured for the Municipality, it being the general opinion of the Council that the present rates paid by the Company are very inadequate.

Totals	Rs. 21,73,466
do.	4,83,270
do.	3,00 141
	Rs. 29,56,877
Cash Balance.....	1,50,000
Grand Total.....	Rs. 31,06,877

CORPORATION MEETING.

It was agreed that the Chairman of the Corporation should be asked to fix the meeting for the consideration of the Budget on Wednesday, the 3rd November.

CONTRACTS.

Sanction was given to the following contracts entered into by the Municipal Commissioner :—With Mr. Rutonjee Bomanjee for the supply of coreed at Rs. 30-4-0 per 1,000 lbs.; gram ditto, ditto; bran Rs. 24 per 1,000 lbs.; hay Rs. 8 13-0 ditto; green grass Rs. 5 ditto. With Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee, for West Hartley Coal, at Rs. 22 per ton. With Hajee Cassum Joosub for road scraping at Rs. 949 per mensem. With Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachha-Ghandy for bullocks and drivers at Rs. 0-14-9 per diem; ditto for carts, bullocks, and drivers at Rs. 1-2-3 per diem. With Mr. J. H. Littlewood, for road metal, at Rs. 7-14-0 per brass; ditto sandstone at Rs. 6-14-0 ditto. With Mr. Jamsetjee Rutnaghur for road watering by carts at Rs. 3,700 per mensem; ditto by bheesters at Rs. 1,925 per mensem. With Hajee Cassum Joosub for annual repairs to Municipal buildings as per schedule. With Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co., for petty stores as per schedule.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement :—1 square yard in New Cazee Street, No. 93, at Rs 15 per yard, from Fazoodeen Mahomed Sallay. 1-23 yards, in Bhendy Bazaar road, No. 72 at Rs. 30 per yard, from Noor Mahomed Hajee Vagoria. 5-64 yards in Shaik Boorun Commander Street, at Rs. 10 per yard, from Nazir Ali bin Goolam Swiwer. 23-96 yards in Trinity Chapel Street, at Rs. 20 per yard, from Ruttunjee Manecksjee.

TRANSFER.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 183-5-10 from savings E., repairs Night-soil depôt, to meet excess on lighting, same section.

CONVEYANCE.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the conveyance from Mahadoo Yeshwunt of 46-61 square yards of ground taken up in Falkland Road for street improvement. Ditto. ditto. of 9·77 square yards lying to the south of Agiary lane from Kustoor Krishna and Peter Khangar.

ANALYSIS OF VEHAR WATER.

The following report by the Health Officer was submitted to the Council :—

Public Health Dept., Bombay, 8th Oct. 1875.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for your information the accompanying series of analyse showing the condition of the Vehar water during August and September. The water is now very much freer from vegetable matter than it was in August, and consequently purer. It has lost all that dead leaf odour and metallic taste which it had, and as would be expected, there has been a corresponding decrease in the amount of albumenoid ammonia yielded. Although the Vahar water, in its present state, may be considered a fair drinking water, still as the dry season advances and the water falls in the Lake, it will become again impure, and in the early months of the monsoon it will be so loaded with vegetable matter as not to be in a fit state to be supplied as a drinking water to any city. A water yielding 17 parts per million of albumenoid ammonia is unfit for drinking, and as the vegetable matter in the Vehar Lake is increasing and will increase every year, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility, nor even improbable, that at no very distant date, to the other causes of sickness in this city, will be added the impure state of the Vehar water. If the construction of a sludge pipe from the Vehar Lake is impracticable, then there is no other resource left but to filter the water; and considering the great issue at stake—no less than the public health—the expense of filtration ought not to be a bar to its adoption. Until the water is filtered before it is delivered in the city, those who are entrusted with the maintenance of the public health will watch with anxiety the alteration in the quality of our water supply towards the end of the hot season and after the break of the monsoon, and the influence it exerts on the public health.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

The dates of collection, and examination of the samples mentioned below ranged from the 4th and 10th August to the 2nd and 26th September :—

Description of the Sample.	Grs. per Gallon. Solids.	Chlorine.	Parts per Million. Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.
From native craft supply pipe.....	7	·8	·002	·18
From Office tap	5·6	·8	none	·17
The water was loaded with vegetable matter and had a metallic taste and marshy smell	...	...	...	...
From Office tap	7	·8	none	·16
„ Chinchpoogly Office pipe.	6	1·	·04	·05
„ „ Office tap....	5·8	·8	·01	·15
„ „ „ ...	5·8	·8	·01	·08
„ „ „ ...	5·8	·8	·005	·10
„ „ „ ...	6	·9	·004	·12
„ „ „ ...	6	·9	·01	·09
„ native craft supply pipe...	6	·9	·01	·088
„ „ „ ...	5·8	·9	Trace	·12

The meeting then separated.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE YUNAN ESCORT QUESTION.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 6th October 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor-General in Council observes that in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the above quoted Resolution it was stated that after Sir Douglas Forsyth had concluded with the Burmese Government the Agreement on the subject of Western Karennee, an informal but friendly communication was made to him from the Burmese Foreign Minister, indicating disinclination on the part of the Court of Ava to assent to an escort of British troops accompanying a fresh Mission to China. His Excellency in Council entertained a confident expectation that the Burmese Government would so receive such further communications on the subject as might be addressed to them that the friendship between the two Governments would be maintained.

His Excellency in Council has now received intimation from the Resident at Mandalay that the Government of the King of Burmah has consented that should another Mission be sent to China, it shall be accompanied by an escort of British troops sufficient for the purpose of protecting it from attack or insult.

ORDERED.—Ordered, that the following extract from a letter addressed by His Excellency the Kin Woon Mengye, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court of Ava, to the British Resident at Mandalay, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

"In regard to that portion of the letter which states that until the result of the investigation is known His Excellency the Viceroy is unable to say whether or not he will send a fresh expedition, but that he desires his thanks may be communicated to His Majesty for having offered to Captain Strover to send the Mission back to China as arrangements can be made, and directs that the Burmese Government may be informed that should a Mission be sent again to China, it will be necessary that a sufficient escort of British troops be sent with it to protect it from attack and insult,—and also with reference to the letter dated 14th June 1875 from the Envoy, in which it is stated that the Chinese Government have issued fresh passports for a new Mission from Burmah to China, or *vice versa*, if the Viceroy sees fit to send one,—I have the honor to say that should such another Mission be sent to the Chinese territory, it may be accompanied by an escort of British troops sufficient for the purposes stated [in the letter]; and I request that in accordance with the existing friendship [between the two Governments], you will inform me of the strength of the escort previous to the despatch of the Mission.

THE WORSHIP OF DOORGAH.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

DURING the past week the native community has been devoted to the worship of Doorgah, or of other gods and goddesses, whose name is legion. Some worship the "image of clay" with paint and tinsel adornments made with hands for the special occasion, finally to be absorbed in mother Gunga. Others have "graven images" made of more costly material, which are family property, and are intended for worship at all times and seasons, though special honors are paid during this great national festival; and songs, dancing and feasting characterise the proceedings. It is notable that there is less of the exclusive order of action in these festivities than there is in those of some other forms of religion, or in festivals connected therewith. In Calcutta the Doorgah Poojah seems to be essentially the feast of the people. The great mass may have access to the temples where the goddess is worshipped temporarily enshrined, and through long and weary nights they seem never to be weary of the song and the dance; while to all appearance the goddess herself receives but little homage, or attention even. Still she does get many salutations and genuflections; and there are many brief periods of reverential homage devoted to Doorgah or other *numena* before enjoyment is sought in the amusements provided on the occasion. At the houses in the city where these *saturnalia*, if we may so term them, are held, the crowds assembled are immense. There is a continuous stream in and out for many hours, though the great bulk of them seem to attend only to witness the accompanying amusements. In most of the houses the quadrangles are filled with watchful and listening crowds, and these seems but little of actual devotion. The crowds turn their backs irreverently upon the goddess to witness the wavy charms of the nautch girls, or to see the daring feats of the tumblers on the trapeze or the horizontal bar. The motley assemblies at any of these houses furnish ample food for reflection, and may be met there from the most highly educated and intelligent M. As. of the University to the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. And while the latter may be absorbed in stolid devotion of its kind, the other becomes much wider in his tastes; and while he lends his presence to the occasion, he seems half ashamed of it, and says, as one of them did to us on the first occasion that we were present at such scenes twelve years ago—"These things are only for the most; we don't believe in them." The feeling has not diminished in the time that has since elapsed. It may not always be so candidly expressed, but it does not the less exist. Amongst the old orthodox school, if we enter into conversation with an "ancient," he will entertain us with an exposition of the pantheon, or of such portion of it as may be thought to pertain to the present occasion. These expositions are not always lucid, or such as to satisfy the intelligent requirements of a more advanced school and they mostly conclude with the usual praise of good old times, ere education had led to scepticism, and scepticism to the pre-eminent wickedness of the sons in contrast with the piety of their sires. Here, as elsewhere, the old live largely in the past; while the other generation represent "youth at the prow, and pleasure at the helm." Enter into conversation with the young, and they do not care to dwell upon the merits or the attributes of material deities. They will more readily express opinions on current topics, and look rather to the presiding numena of public offices, than to the enshrined Doorgah in the hall of the quadrangles; of the proceedings of certain associations, or even the policy of the Government. They prefer to discuss a policy or to estimate the qualifications and capacites of men, to dwelling on the attributes of Doorgah. Something of this feeling found expression in a letter we published on Friday last from "some young Bengals." That letter is a very suggestive one. Says the writer:—"We must acknowledge that we are not very credulous, and that English education has enlightened us a little, we therefore hesitate much to worship a goddess in whom we have not deep faith. But nevertheless we are [not] insensible to the joys of the multitudes of our Hindoo brethren, with whom we are connected by many bonds. Who can be so cruel as not to feel himself delighted when he sees the joyous faces of those whom he is bound to love? Notwithstanding all our disbeliefs, we actually feel the soul-subduing influence of our national religion, when we see the enthusiasm and hallowed glory of those amongst us who are true Hindoos; and when we recollect the joys of this festival, felt in our earlier years, our hearts become overflowed with joy and grief, and we cannot, with all our attempts, prevent ourselves from lending our aid to the aggrandizement of this universal joy. This may perhaps assuage the hatred and disgust in the minds of many anti-Hindoos, who may advance arguments about the inconsistent action of those educated and enlightened men amongst us who participate in the pleasures of this festival." It does not require an abnormal faculty of imagination to enter into the feeling of the writer; for we see distinctly the antagonism existing between faith and the intellect as represented by the old and the new. The training that the young generation has received forbids them, in spite of early impression, family tradition and example, to believe, not in what they cannot understand—for that is common—but in what they feel, to be impossible. They cannot possibly recognise divine attributes in what their cultivated minds tell them with a conviction not to be questioned even, is of the earth, earthy; and possesses not even the lowest form of animation, to say nothing of those inexpressible "attributes of awe and majesty," that we associate with the divine. All this is granted. But the writer and, those he represents are, like Charles Dickens "very human indeed." They repudiate the false in religion, but they plead their humanity. As of old, their spirit may be willing, while the flesh is weak. They have yet something that has not been destroyed with their faith. They learnt to love in youth as we all do, to feel that there are people besides ourselves for whom and with whom we have to live, with whom we must be associated by a thousand ties that are not to be broken even when faith perishes, that is not based upon the truly divine. All that is false may fail; the cherished dreams may fade; the very anchor of seemingly external hope may drag or fail, but the truth in nature survives. Who can be so cruel as not to feel delighted when he sees the joyous faces of those whom he is bound to love? In spite of their broken faith, they yet feel hallowed influences that are stronger than faith, when the faith has gradually melted in light, and conviction proclaims that it is false. We are not disposed to make much of these admissions. We do not see in them the advent of the millennium; for we feel that they are but as the materials for creating light rather than light in themselves. The great mass, not merely of inert, dense ignorance, is as yet unmoved, but the interested influences that do not want the light, though they see it, have yet to be overcome. And the end is not yet. If we regard some of these influences, it will be seen how potent they are. Take as a single instance the annual pooja held at the Rajbaree of the Sobha Bazar family. For generations they have continued: and if we are not mistaken there is provision in the form of endowments or trusts for the performance of these same rites and ceremonies, or celebrations, to the end of time. It is a "religious" endowment, not lightly to the interfered with. Even enlightened men, such as those who have lost their faith, will hesitate to touch or disarrange it, and the human sympathies may lead them for many generations yet in the old, though not discarded ways. These festivals are commonly supposed to be religious in their origin. We have some reason for believing that this is not the case. If we are not under a wrong impression they were instituted after the battle of Plassey, and were intended to be in honor of Lord Clive. To the great mass of people, to the thousands or hundreds of thousands who attend them from year to year, they are in honor of Doorgah, and tend to perpetuate her reign and influence over the minds of the people. The day may come more quickly than we anticipated when Young Bengals generally will be more

THE 'AMATEUR' NUISANCE.

(The World.)

Are not the amateurs something too much with us? They should be harmless creatures enough, their foibles of a kind secure of toleration, and even of a measure of sympathy; but then our inclination to be patient and good-natured with them should be fairly met and considered: if we are long-suffering, they should be forbearing; assuredly they might now and then relieve us of their presence, and permit us to forget them. But the amateurs seem unable to comprehend this view of the situation; they are so occupied with themselves, that they have no thought to bestow upon others; they have been endured until they have persuaded themselves that they are prized and admired; and so they have become arrogant, aggressive, odious, and altogether insufferable. In this way a serious nuisance has developed amongst us, hardly to be abated now without energetic action and stern repression.

No doubt our world of society furnishes a soil peculiarly suited to the exuberant growth of the amateurs. Our public is the most profoundly ignorant of publics in relation to matters of fine art; it is content with the merest modicum of æsthetic achievement; it will greet with smiles and plaudits the most bungling of art-neophytes. And this arises not from a prevalent sweetness of disposition, but from simple lack of education and ability to appraise the merits or demerits of a performance. The amateurs have thereupon advanced themselves and their pretensions: they have come, indeed, like sorrows, 'not single spies, but in battalions', until they threaten to overwhelm us altogether. For Fashion acts as their recruiting sergeant, and brings large additions to their ranks; and Society welcomes them, applauds them does all it can to foster the belief they are only too willing to entertain—that though nominally amateurs, they are in good sooth the worthy rivals of skilled professors, their accomplishments really deserving of the extravagant laudation lavished upon them.

To be just to the amateurs, however, it is only of late years that they have ventured to present themselves in this monstrous light. In the past they were occasionally ridiculous, but they were rarely offensive; they bore their families meekly, they put forth but modest claims to notice, they were satisfied that theirs was a private station. They lived and moved in a world of back drawing-rooms: their musical and theatrical feats were to charm family circles, their essays in pictorial art were usually confined to the albums of young ladies. They were possibly silly and feeble and absurd enough, and more than enough, but they played the fool nowhere but in their own house or in the houses of sympathetic friends and accommodating relations; they did not dream of seeking public notice or applause, and were therefore fully entitled to claim immunity and exemption at the hands of the critics. The Swivellers of the time, deprived of their Sophy Wackleses, might practise upon the flute in the seclusion of their bedchambers; the mechanics' or banks' clerks might solace their leisure hours by means of strange sounds produced upon due provocation from their violoncellos; the gentlemen engaged all day in the public offices might labour in the evening to entertain their acquaintances with imitations of Wright and Paul Bedford, or of other admired players of a bygone generation; but with such proceedings the general public had clearly no sort of concern. Our amateurs of to-day, however, have changed all that. They have not hesitated to rush into the fierce light that beats upon stage and platform as upon throne. They are public exhibitors and performers courting public regard and applause, and demanding payment of the public in return for their displays. Plainly they are very proper subjects for criticism and, if need be, for censure.

It was perhaps under the cloak of charity that the amateurs first emerged from obscurity into the glare of publicity. Benevolence was at work: there was suffering to be relieved; funds had to be raised, honestly if possible; otherwise by aid of the amateurs, only too happy to oblige and exhibit and divert—themselves. 'Pour les pauvres!' is the watchword, and forthwith the hands of the amateurs are plunged into our pockets. The poor may or may not be relieved, but certainly the amateurs are delighted. Of course the present condition of things has been arrived at by a gradual process. The Fancy-bazaar swindle, with its amateur needlework and fancy-work, and production of numberless articles that cost so much, being the while worth so little, came by degrees to be found out and shunned. When burlesque actresses stood at the stalls, selling decency at a sheep rate and virtue at a premium they charged dearly for stale strawberries they had kissed or bad cigars they had bitten, it was evident that the bazaar business was going rapidly to ruin. It had sunk below the imbeciles; it had fallen to the cads and the drabs. So then came the turn of amateur concerts, amateur readings, amateur theatricals, amateur picture exhibitions—on every hand the amateur. The public was not deceived as to the fancy-bazaar business; it was well aware *that* was a fraud, but good-naturedly it bore with it; the motive seemed commendable, good might come of the thing, the poor might somehow be the better for it. But the amateurs scarcely deign now to plead a charitable object by way of excuse for their public appearances and their demands upon general attention. They have become as the good wine that needs no bush. Their merits, in their own eyes, sufficiently explain their proceedings. 'Amateur,' expounds the dictionary, 'one versed in or a lover of any particular pursuit or science, *but not a professor*.' The amateurs decline, however, to admit this distinction. There are amateurs, without doubt, who serve for the simple glory of the thing and their own gratification; but then there are others who disdain such profitless labours; they seem to themselves so much more like genuine artists when they can claim payment for their performances.

The vocal amateur is an imitator of course; he cannot originate. He sings the songs of Reeves or of Santley, singing as nearly as he can—which is not as very near—after the manner of his exemplar. The voice is smaller by many degrees, and the execution is far from consummate. Want of training, want of method, want of knowledge—these are apparent enough. Here is faltering of tone, there departure from tune; now there is hurrying from lack of breath, then there is slackening of time as the only way of accomplishing a difficult passage; but the song has been sung somehow, and the singer really looks as though he had sung it well, and assuredly believes as much. He has in truth, but demonstrated his own incapacity, however the fact may be hidden from him by reason of his ignorance, effrontery, and over-weening self-conceit. But he has, he cannot doubt it, contented and gratified the majority of his audience, and his sense of his own importance inflates him to a perilous extent. A more desperate person, however, than the amateur vocalist is the amateur instrumentalist, especially when his ambition induces him to attack that most difficult and, at the same time, most delicate and beautiful of all instruments the violin. Unfortunately the amateur violinist is in a position to urge royal example in this respect. Londoners paying for their tickets have been of late provided with the impressive spectacle of a prince taking part in an orchestral performance. To be sure the prince has played as a prince might perhaps be expected to play, that is, very indifferently. William, in Jerrold's drama, is described by a nautical witness to his moral character as 'playing the fiddle like an angel.' Well, perhaps our prince's performance on the violin is worthy of a sailor. Further, it should be acknowledged and applauded that the prince, although an amateur violinist, does not present himself to the world as a soloist. He has resisted that temptation and accordingly public gratitude is due to him. Would that as much could be said of the other amateur violinists! But the violinists who believe themselves Joachims, because they attempt and do the wildly imagine, accomplish Joachim's music! Nothing is sacred to the amateur. The slurring and the scrambling, the feebleness, the dulness, the loss of tone and accent and all daintiness and defness of rendering—these are the incidents of amateur violin-playing. Yet the amateurs will not be denied. Not even the intricacies and the exceeding difficulties of modern German music can deter them. They rush at R-ff, they assault Brahms, they dash themselves against Greig. They are calm and supreme and self confid-nt amidst the wreck of harmony and the butchery of musicians. What, after all, are the designs of a composer in comparison with the comfort and self-satisfaction of an amateur instrumentalist?

No doubt the amateur who haunts studios, whose talk is of painting and pictures, and who occasionally labours to contribute a trifle to a public exhibition of works of art, is a less obtrusive and offensive person than the musical amateur. Almost any rubbish calling itself art may find a market in England; not of course because our countrymen really know or care anything about art, but because they don't while they wish it to be thought that they do; and so occasionally the humble production of an amateur, squeezed into the corner of a public gallery and marked at a low price, finds a purchaser. It is rather the mission of the amateur artist, however to talk about art than to produce it. He cleaves to the society of painters, favouring their airs and graces, imitating their manners and customs. He has helped to make the modern studio the hotbed of affectation it really is. He is in part responsible for the modern fashionable combination of the sentimental painter and the languid swell—the union of cigarettes and brandy-and-soda with pink madder and copal varnish. He sees, as he believes, much farther into Nature's millidone than other people. He is great at the discovery of natural beauties, peculiarities and delicacies upon which others have failed to dwell. The utterance of 'Awfully jolly, don't you know?' is as a watchword passing him from studio to studio. He is a creature of cliques—the gross flatterer of his own set, the venomous reviler and detractor of those who differ from him in opinion, practice and mode of life. A poor thing when all is said. But the studio, after all, does not necessarily come in one's way, that one can promptly cut of his perhaps the least harmful of all the amateurs. To him the amateur sketcher or caricaturist is allied, though not nearly, for the sketcher pretends rather to be amusing than artistic, if he fails short of success in both respects. He does not talk Ruskin, however, nor does he affect Whistler. The studio, indeed, for a caricaturist does not really need a studio nor pretend to seriousness. He is constantly advised by his friends and admirers to contribute to *Punch*. No doubt good reason exists why their flattering counsel seems to be so barren of result.

The amateur actor is an old offender and an incorrigible. He learns nothing and forgets nothing—except, of course, his part. It appears still to be the firm conviction of every subaltern in a marching regiment that he is a born actor. If of slim form, he is persuaded that he is the only rival of Mr. Sothern or of Mr. Charles Mathews. If gifted with more robust proportions, he talks straightway upon Mr. Toole's repertory, and prides himself upon his appearances in low comedy. No doubt, at distant stations and in garrison towns, a certain value is attached to the exertions of the military amateur actor. 'The garrison' and 'the officers' are words invested with peculiar magic, and like Jaques's 'Duodame,' are of potency 'in calling fools into a (dense) circle.' Of late there has been a very great duration of soldiers to the stage, which is not so surprising, perhaps, seeing that the actor's craft is just now far better remunerated than the profession of arms. There is something to be acquired, of course, by the recruits though it cannot be said that a very high measure of art is demanded of the modern actor by his audience; still the soldier on the boards has to learn, at any rate, that other movements of the legs are possible besides those comprised in standing at 'attention' and 'at ease.' Amateur actresses abound less than do the male performers; but one hears occasionally of young ladies whose success in charade-playing warrants the assurance of their friends that they would 'make their fortunes on the stage.' Nor, indeed, is this stated only of the young; there exist amateur actresses of whom it might safely be said that they are old enough to know better, who do not hesitate to bring their matronly forms upon the temporary stage devoted to the amateur play, and there exhibit a force of speech and action that are rather amazing than really admirable. Soubrette parts, it would appear, are especially prized by these performers, whose efforts do not, perhaps, affect fidelity to nature, but are rather directed to exaggerating the exaggeration of the stage, to adding fresh paint to the already very high colour supplied by the professional performers.

May we hope for any abatement of the amateur nuisance, for any reduction of their numbers, of their presumption, or of their popularity? Scarcely. The public fails to perceive that art is not a mere pastime—the toy and sport of the idle and vacuous; that graver interests are involved in the matter; that it is really costly, if only in relation to such matters as decency and self-respect, to pander to the vanity and applaud the incapacity of this or that lady or gentleman amateur. So long as the amateurs are willing to shelter themselves behind the curtains of private life, to abstain from inflicting their presence and their performance upon the public, so long do they safely avoid rebuke, let them work their worst and wickedest upon the fine arts. But when they push forward into the front rank, assuming the possession of skill that is far from them; when they elbow aside trained professors and adepts, who have invested, not their leisure merely, but their lives in the task they have undertaken to complete, it is time to tell the truth, and the whole truth about them. They are not artists; they are charlatans—their airs of benevolence do but thinly veil the greediest of self seeking the grossest love of display; they seek payment for services they are not really qualified to render. To your back drawing-rooms, then, O amateurs! Leave the concert-room, the stage, and the picture-gallery to the practised and the skilled. It is true that we have not too many of these; but they are not to be recruited from your ranks. The public needs to be informed that an excess of tolerance and encouragement has been accorded to false pretence and futility; that serious evil comes of that fatal good-nature which carelessly squanders among the zanies the rewards that are strictly due to the *savants*. 'Le moyen le plus sur d'anéantir le merite est de proteger la mediocrite,' said Clairon, the great French actress. Our amateurs have touched far lower levels than mediocrity, and yet have been assured of protection and even of applause in England.

COFFEE.

(The World.)

Our correspondent, in his letter of last week, is quite right in saying that for the perfect enjoyment of after-dinner coffee there should be an interval of rest between it and the dinner. But he might have gone further, for, of all the pleasant things we take, coffee is the most jealous of association, and insists on being enjoyed by itself alone. It is like a jealous woman that tolerates no rival charms, and weds happily with the palate only on condition that, being on with the new love, we are off with the old. It is not only—though it comes from the polygamous East—extremely jealous of polygamy on the palate, but we also, in turn, have to be jealous of it, and to guard it as an Oriental guards his harem, for its frailty is extraordinary. A cargo of coffee has been spoilt because it came to England in the same ship with pepper. It struck up a friendship with the pepper, and raved of pepper when it came to be drunk. In the same way it showed in another voyage a remarkable fondness for rum, seized upon its odour, and became undrinkable. It is has thus even in the raw state to be guarded with the strictest jealousy lest it should contract objectionable alliances; still more, after it has been educated in the roaster and the mill, has it to be kept in seclusion, lest it should be contaminated with the odours of groceries and kitchens. And the frail berry, which is thus so ready to play tricks and forget itself, is on the other hand, as we said, particularly jealous that the human palate should not for the moment entertain any love but for its-if alone. Even a cigarette with the coffee destroys in great measure its charm. This is the theory; but in practice it is not rigidly observed. We put a lump of sugar into the coffee, sometimes one, sometimes two. The Arabs object to both, but instead they put in cloves, cinnamon, cardamums, and other spices. Some people have been known to put mustard into the coffee. The Russians roast it with a clove of garlic.

It is difficult to imagine how our fathers existed when as yet coffee, tea, and tobacco were unknown. They are of quite recent origin, at least in Europe. The oldest mention of coffee that can anywhere be found does not go further back than three hundred years. Nobody knows when it was first used in the East. There is nothing to go upon, except a tradition that the angel Gabriel invented coffee for the especial benefit of Mahomet in his old age, to enable him to renew his youth and be happy in his wives. Whether it had this effect we are not told, but it is to be supposed that Gabriel did his best for the prophet. In any case it is certain that coffee is incomparable as a stimulant and will even make up for the want of food. Rossini used to say that it could keep him up for a fortnight, the time he required for the composition of an opera. There is no other stimulant that can sustain such a pitch. Opium is wonderfully sustaining, but it has bad effects, and it tends too much to dreaminess, with a lack of concentration. Alcohol has a force of its own, as we all know, but it requires frequent renewal, and is too speedily followed by reaction and collapse. Tea comes nearest to the Arabian berry as a stimulant, but it often excites without invigorating. Coffee seems, while wakening up the brain, to make one, for a time at least independent of food. It is, indeed, most enjoyed on short rations; and taken on a full stomach, as was pointed out, it neither pleases the palate nor refreshes the system. Nor is it always even harmless. Brillat-Savarin gave up coffee because he found that it turned his head into a mill whirling round without ideas to grind. To some people it gives a shaking of the hand and a trembling of the knees. Stories are told of people who have become cripples through excessive love of it, other cases of people who have become imbecile. Brillat-Savarin is particularly severe on the forbidding it to children. It must be confessed that black tea is less dangerous; but it is much more of a feminine drink; it wants the masculine qualities of coffee. Balzac wrote a little treatise on modern stimulants full of his usual enthusiasm and minute analysis, in which he maintained that by a certain mode of preparation, chiefly by quick infusion, whatever is hurtful in coffee may be avoided. We do not pretend to decide. No two constitutions are alike, and according to the more or less of nervous excitability or bilious temperament which each of us possesses, will depend the degree on which we can give our confidence to coffee as a sustaining and cheering force. When properly made there is nothing more delightful than its aroma; for it is not only agreeable in itself, but is also associated in our minds with the exhilaration it has often produced, until by force of habit the mere thought of it is almost enough to raise the spirits and clear the brow. Voltaire was a greater drinker of coffee than Johnson was of tea. He said that nothing raised his spirits so much as the smell of roasted coffee, and he had it roasted daily in his room. Perhaps this is too much of a good thing. There are not many people who would care to have their rooms incessantly perfumed by the smell of roasted coffee; but there is this to be said in its favour, that while coffee gives forth a powerful fragrance, it is also an admirable disinfectant by reason of the facility, already mentioned, with which it takes to itself whatever lurks in the air.

It has always been understood that coffee cannot be made in perfection unless it has come partly at least from Mocha; but where is Mocha coffee to be found? It appears plainly enough in the price-lists of the grocers and co-operative stores; and we should much like to know by what jugglery it is so, for in point of fact there is not an ounce of Mocha coffee that comes to the English market. We will give an excellent authority for this statement in the sequel; but in the meantime any one can verify the fact for himself by referring to the returns of the Board of Trade. It will be there seen that we import something like 130,000,000 pounds of coffee every year, that of this we retain for home consumption about 30 000,000, and that not one berry of it is entered as coming from Mocha. First of all note a curious point. We drink in England little more than 30,000,000 pounds of coffee a year that is, less than a pound a head of the entire population. Next observe where our coffee comes from. By much the greater part of what we drink comes from Ceylon, 22,000,000 pounds; the next greatest supply comes from Madras, 4,500,000 pounds; Central America stands next, yielding 2,250,000 pounds; and whereas Jamaica coffee has a great name among us, and people imagine that they drink always if not Mocha, at least Jamaica, the entire yield of all the West Indian islands put together and consumed in England is only 1,000,000 pounds. Any one who has these figures before him will be quite prepared for the statement of the authority we promised to quote, Mr. W. G. Palgrave, the Arabian traveller, that the coffee of Yemen, in Europe called Mocha coffe (from the port of shipment), which leaves the East, is inappreciable in quantity and worthless in quality. The berries are picked and sifted. The good ones, green-ish brown in colour, about two-thirds of the total yield, are kept for the true berevers in Arabia, Syria, and Egypt. The remainder, whitish of tint, are sold to the Turks and Armenians. But nothing worth speaking of leaves the Levant. And Mr. Palgrave gives this account of the coffee produced in Arabia: 'The beverage is singularly aromatic and refreshing, a real tonic, and utterly different from the black mud sucked by the Osmanli, or the watery roast-bean preparations of France.' In France the common theory is that to make good coffee it is necessary to have a mixture of three kinds—from Mocha, from Burbon, and from Martinique. But as the Mocha coffee is not to be had in France any more than with us, there is really a mixture only of two kinds—the Bourbon and the Martinique.

We have to put up with what we can get, and then comes the question as to the best mode of preparing it. First of all it has to be roasted. The coffee contains a resin or gum, an oil, a fixed salt, and a volatile salt. The roasting creates the saline properties which are so refreshing; and it is a great point to drink the coffee as nearly as possible after roasting, for that is the delicate aroma may not escape. Then there is another question: shall it be roasted in an open vessel or a closed one? In Europe we seem to prefer a closed cylinder; but the Arab uses an open ladle. There is a third question as to the amount of roasting. If the berries are underdone, they want life, the salts are not developed. If they are overdone, they have a bitter taste. We roast it somewhat less than in Paris. There it is reckoned that 14 lb. of coffee should weigh 10½ lb. after being roasted; here the same quantity is expected to weigh 11 lb. A question of vital importance comes next: shall we grind the coffee, or shall we pound it? We usually grind it in a mill; the Arabs use a pestle and mortar. It is said that the difference between the two methods is well marked. Brillat-Savarin made elaborate experiments, and got friends to help him in the comparison. It was unanimously agreed that triturated coffee is far superior to that ground to powder in a mill. The novelist Balzac came to the same conclusion. Why coffee pounded should be superior to coffee ground, no one seems to know; but Brillat-Savarin relates an anecdote in point. The Emperor Napoleon once asked a chemist why it was that pounded sugar seemed to sweeten his coffee less than lump sugar. The chemist appears to have taken the fact for granted, and simply pointed out that there are facts in chemistry which are inexplicable. The chemical constituents of sugar, starch, and gum are identical, but no one can tell why sugar is sugar and not starch; and it was possible, he said, that the pounding of the sugar had made it pass in some degree from the state of sugar into that of starch. Here is a pretty little problem for learned pundits. We know nothing about it, and are only quoting Brillat-Savarin. But certainly the homœopathists would have something to say to it, for they maintain that their infinitesimal drugs by trituration are developed to a prodigious potency. Whatever be the explanation, it is impossible to gainsay the opinion of such authorities as Brillat-Savarin and Balzac that there is a decided difference between the mill and the mortar as a means of crushing the coffee. We invite some caterer to make a series of experiments.

At last we come to the infusion. What is the best mode of infusing the coffee? There are so many methods in vogue that they seem to indicate a want of general satisfaction. One way is to infuse the coffee cold, let it stand for a long time, and heat it at the last. Another way is to boil it and clarify it with white of egg. Some people, again, only pour boiling water on it and leave it to settle. There are a number of curious little scientific vessels for distilling coffee which are only mechanical toys. We have seen perfect coffee made by placing the powder in a simple muslin bag fitted to the top of the coffee-pot and by pouring on it the proper quantity of boiling water. But never was there a coffee-machine more simple and more certain than the ordinary French percolator, which is in fact two coffee-pots in one; the upper one for infusion, the lower one for the reception of the filtered liquid. He must be a great blunderer who cannot get a good cup of coffee out of such an instrument. Two conditions are necessary to make it good: one is to use plenty of coffee, the other is to make the infusion rapid. There are people peny wise and pound foolish, who think to make a cup of coffee by using a small quantity and by infusing it long. It is a great mistake; they lose the more delicate aroma, the taste is bitter, and worst qualities of the coffee are brought out. On the other hand, to time the infusion requires a little management. The punctures of the filter are not in all machines alike, and coffee is sometimes ground fine, sometimes coarse, blocking up the punctures more of less. No certain rule can be laid down beyond this, that in any case, be the infusion weak or strong, or long or of short duration, it must be perfectly transparent. Needless to say that when coffee is not ground to powder, but triturated in the Arab fashion, the percolator is insufficient. It is necessary to boil the infusion for a moment or two; but while most people in this country thoroughly understand that they must not brew their tea too long so as to make it bitter, they do not seem to understand that neither must they try to take too much out of their coffee or it may turn to poison.

THE VANGUARD.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—Two distinct classes of experiments are practised in science—experiments which test an hypothesis and may establish a theory, and experiments which illustrate or enforce a theory already established—the first creating, the second merely disseminating, knowledge. Our latest Naval misadventure constitutes an experiment of the latter humble class. That has been done which we knew beforehand could and must be done, and which we deliberately planned our apparatus to do. Mr. Froude, in his evidence before the Duke of Devonshire's Science Commission, it is true, objects to the cost of employing a "big ship" even an "instrument of investigation." The substitution of such apparatus for a demostrable formula or an illustrative diagram hardly needs deprecation as a practice.

Yet, if that wide and influential class of Englishmen known as "practical men" required for their conviction even this very expensive mode of teaching, and have been convinced by it that the best modern ironclad can be rammed to the bottom in 50 minutes, the expenditure we have incurred accidentally would have been justified as an act of deliberate policy.

But, to acquire knowledge is one thing, to apply is another. Now that the above piece of information is in the possession of every one in the nation, the present occasion may be not unwisely employed in ascertaining its significance and turning it to use.

Mr Reed, our recognized teacher on the science of Naval construction, learns from the lecture delivered by the Iron Duke that we should greatly improve our ironclad lines and grease them well. He is also reminded by it that history from the Siege of Troy, embalms the problem of attack *versus* defence in an interesting manner.

Before the delivery of this lecture, other writers—Sartorius, Ryder, Elliott, Scott, and some more besides, including, I may add, myself—not claiming the authority conceded to Mr. Reed, described beforehand the Iron Duke's purpose in illustration, and drew from it conclusions, at least, vieing in importance with the lessons now enforced by the late Chief Constructor. May we not, with *The Times*, whose columns have always consistently uttered the same warnings, meekly disclaim that respectable form of wisdom which comes "after the event"?

Without consultation with those to whose views I have referred, I may safely urge on their behalf, no less than on my own, that the late experiment is calculated to teach not only some of the mechanical details of a warship, but also to remind us of a few of the principles of a war organization and policy.

England—hated and envied for her incalculable wealth and her almost justifiable arrogance—needs a war organization. That is the "Vanguard" of Navies, this our Land Forces. let us assumes, absolutely perfect in materiel, discipline, equipment, and training, but numerically equivalent only to a division of any one of three or four Continental Armies; Sea Forces, composed of a few fighting ships, let us assume, of unexampled power, speed, elaborateness, and armament, yet each liable to succumb, according to our latest *data*, in 59 minutes to a single blow, and, according to our most reliable information, to a single shot or a single torpedo explosion. These are our arrangements, stated broadly, for protecting the richest and most civilized patch, with the most extensive and scattered possessions and commerce, in the world. Is our safety, humanly speaking, duly assured?

A first-class ironclad, in our naval forces, is about equivalent to a full *corps d'armee* in the land forces of foreign Powers. What military commander would accept the direction of a campaign if told that the composition of his army was such that a single chance shot of the enemy would suffice to annihilate at a blow a whole wing? These are, however, with rigorous accuracy, the conditions which, under our present arrangements, a naval commander-in-chief has to accept.

Dismissing our land forces as not now in question, let us glance, for your space admits of no more, at our Navy. However we may treat a problem which may be approached from a thousand sides, we must ultimately come to this general conclusion of the "Vanguard"—Give us a fleet and what is the strongest and most widely serviceable Navy which that sum will purchase and maintain? Deny the fixity of the amount, and instead of a dozen ironclads we might have a dozen thousand; instead of a few armour-protected coaling stations selected spots, we might surround England and our Colonial possessions with hardened steel walls too high to scale and too thick for penetration, even by "the gun of the future." But the sum being as fixed as the Medean attention becomes the more difficult one of judicious distribution.

Till to-day we have placed our chief reliance, speaking still broadly, on a few ships, individually of exceptional resisting quality. As long as we could persuade ourselves, or be persuaded, that the resistance was practically complete, this seemed a sensible way of spending the money in hand.

But every one was not persuaded to believe in the completeness of the proposed quantity. Some of us knew, without trying, that, in given circumstances admitted to be far from improbable, its disastrous incompleteness must be betrayed. May not those whose previsions have now been so unpleasantly realized ask for more attention than has hitherto been accorded to them?

When we come to the discussion of the measures necessary to repair the gigantic errors we have committed in Naval policy and construction, even those who agree as to broad principles will no doubt apply them differently. The case is not, as some have sought to unduly apply to make it, one for a nostrum, and it never will be. But, on one point, all who hold that our almost exclusive ultimate reliance on armour-clads is a perilous error will agree in the preliminary demand that, for the present at least, pending an impartial reconsideration of the whole question, not one more specimen of this inculpated class of ship shall be added to our sea forces.

That point conceded, as I am confident it must be, many brains and many pens, stronger and better instructed than mine, are ready to work at the inevitable and never-ending

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